Contributors and Correspondents it iesters and communications upon subject and interest, but such must always be a nied by a responsible name. not return rejected communications, a copie; sent free of .hargs. I-books are kept by pos. Floes, and not bual names. be addressed (GALLAWAY & REATING, 282 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn

THURSDAY, : NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

TRADE SAMPLES BY MAIL. On account of injury done to flour, sugar salt and other articles, when, in course of sion by mail, they get wet, the govent postal department some time ago postmasters to refuse to forward hem. This order has proved a serious detriment to trade, and it is considered to be unnecessary, as all that is wanted on the part of the postoffice is that it shall insist of rooms known as the Presidential parlors. that such samples, if sent by mail at all, If the walls had tongues they might discourse hall be put up in waterproof packages-a thing that can easily be done. In New York and other cities boards of trade are preparing ces and petitions upon the subject, and, if due effort is made, a valuable

under its modern ornaments, the brass mount-ings of the fender reflect new faces, the beavy curtains shut in the secrets never beavy curtains shut in the secrets nevervoiced, and in the room sits a little, darkeyed, prim woman and a blue-eyed man,
"from away down south in Georgia"—a
man mild as May, velvety, broad-faced, and
unassuming as a field dandelion. These
rooms where Senator Hill now lives, on that
fatal fourth of March which witnessed
Recheave's inappropriation were occupied by privilege of which the commerce of the country has been deprived will doubtless be A HOUSEHOLD MATTER. The St. Louis Republican says that the people there are no longer restricting their small coin circulation to nickels, but cents are nearly all were seized by similar symptoms of poisoning, and thirty or more died. The dead bodies lay in rows in the parlors, the sick and dying were moaning in the halls; a gloom hung over the city, and extended to distant homes, from whence had come greats to small coin circulation to nickels, but cents are coming into use. The times compel economy, and it is found there is much money lost want of a small coin circulation. The icon reporter has been making some iomes, from whence had come guests to stions upon the subject, and he diswitness the mauguration. The house had red facts that housekeepers in Memphis just previous to this been entirely refur-nished. It was the grand hotel of the capi-tal, and built in a style of magnificence rare are as much concerned in as those of St. A large grocery dealer, who pays Louis. A large grocery dealer, who pays in those times. The National hotel poisoning out cents in change, informed the reporter is remembered with horror by old people, but that articles often cost at a rate that would many of the younger ones have never make three or four, or six or seven cents fair prices, but the storekeeper must either loss money or sell at five or ten cents—a clear loss to the buyer. By taking twenty-five following instances were
"A box of matches can drinks at the bar, were also seized by cramps. be sold profitably for three cents, instead of Doubtless the new President's death was well as a pound of soda crackers can be sold for meditated, but Mr. Buchanan never touched five; a pound of soda crackers can be sold for seven cents, instead of ten; compressed yeast can be sold for three cents a paper, instead of five; jellies can be sold for eight cents a tumbler, instead of ten, and so on through the list." Inquiry among the banks showed that they preferred having to handle no cents, on account of the trouble, but it was acknowledged that they would do so if the people adopted them as a common currency. Because small coins are much to the advantage of workingmen in making their purchases, some of the St. Louis employers are procuring cents and using them in paying their hands. In Memphis marketing it is common to find a certain quantity of small fruits or vegetables, for instance, offered sugar, nor ate it in anything, so that he small fruits or vegetables, for instance, offered for five cents, but three bunches, or quarts, or whatever the measure may be, for ten cents. Here is a clear loss of money in buying five cents worth, but to buy three times as much as is wanted, by taking ten cents worth, would only make the loss greater. In open the worth of furniture in the hotel, and was called crazy by his friends. In December every corner was filled by guests, and the quaint, low rooms, where had danced the belles of a quarter of a century before, were again filled a single day's marketing all this does not quarter of a century before, were again filled amount to much, but it tells in a month, and nount to much, but it tells in a month, and A FASCINATING WOMAN. in a year; and, in a series of years, the housetapper is evidently greatly out of pocket.

The Republican adds that the small change

can be had in sums of twenty dollars, or

tates money. They must be applied for to

on" and of "parlor." Why cannot we spell

'philosopher" with an f, as the Italians do?

If we write "fancy," why not "fantom" rather

overeign and foreign, and the s in island

are all changes from former modes of spelling.

If changes have been made in the past for

the worse, will any sensible man say no

a people cannot change its mode of spelling,

as it can change a statute law-by enacting a

change which is true; but if the necessity

for a change be generally agreed upon, and

the proper direction of it is shown, there will

be a sure, though gradual approach toward the right and the rational, and an abandon-

nge can be made in the future

the better? It is urged that

tiples of that amount, for lawful United

tting the cash, when the coins will

New York Express: A case of more than usual interest, in which a certain Mrs. Catharine Ballard, a lady of great personal attractions, is plaintiff, has been commenced against Police-Captain Kennedy, of the ninth precinct. This Mrs. Ballard has a wonderful history. Her husband is now serving a twenty years sentence in the Massachusetts State prison for complicity in a bank robbery. The details of the courtship of Mrs. Ballard, who, before her marriage, was a Miss Clark, of Liverpool, England, are very thrilling. It was in 1870 that Francis Ballard, traveling under many aliases, and a fugitive from jusa penny is an English coin worth two cents, and the correct name is fully as good a word as "penny," which is incorrect. was in 1870 that Francis Dainird, traveling under many aliases, and a fugitive from justice, met Miss Clark at a reception in Liverpool. He was smitten by her charms, and, as he said he was a retired New York merchant, proposals of marriage were readily entertained. The marriage day was set, and Ballard sent to his bride, as a present, dia-monds worth about thirty thousand dollars. Her trousseau was superb, and the nuptials were the talk of the town. For the marriage etion of Prof. O. E. Vaile, of Cincinnati, itled The Pro and Con of Spelling Reform. It is an interesting review of a quessee importance than many persons ence are disposed to admit. There is ition to pooh-pooh the subject, as rthy of consideration and deservidicule. That this view of the case it is shown by the fact that, as time unworthy of consideration and deservridicule. That this view of the case is incorrect is shown by the fact that, as time passes on, the subject of relieving the English language from the incubus of unsystematic spelling receives more advocates, and adatic spelling receives more advocates and adatic spelling receives more advocates and adatic spelling receives mo weates higher in philological authority, both in England and its colonies, and in America. A way of spelling that does not spell is intolerable and not to be endured. When an English speaker knows that he can neither pronounce nor tell the meaning of some of the commonest words of his own language, on seeing them stand alone, he knows, whether he will acknowledge it or not, that such a mode of spelling is silly and stupid.

England. By this time Mrs, Ballard became aware of her husband's occupation, but she still fluttered as a gay butterfly at the French capital. While Ballard was in England one Adam Worth alienated the affections of Mrs. Ballard, and the couple left Paris for America. Ballard, hearing of this, followed them to Baltimore, where Worth became frightened and precipitately returned to Paris. Ballard moved about in disguise, as the police wanted him to give an account of a bank robbery in which he participated in Massachusetts in 1870. Mrs. Ballard removed to this city, where she came in collision with the this city, where she came in collision with the Let the reader tell what "bow" means, and how it is pronounced, if he can. Is the thing meant an implement to shoot with, or a gesture of the body? Does the word rhyme with cow or with foe? It is one or the other, but which? From Pro and Con we gather that the police, and a few weeks ago opened a "private boardinghouse" in West Eleventh street. Complaint was made to Captain Kennedy of the character of the house, and an investigation ordered. During this investigation Mrs. Ballard alleges, Captain Kennedy forcibly entered her house, and it is for this reason that the beginning the suit. Captain Kennedy of the private the suit. that active measures are in progress to intro-duce a method of spelling in which each let-ter shall have one sound, and each sound used in the language one letter, and these coformable in appearance to ent Walling gives the woman a very those of our present alphabet. Any objection to the change is simply the argument of those who defend putting stones in one end of the bag to balance the wheat in the other, on going to mill. The real objection is that the eye is offended at seeing a word reprethe eye is offended at seeing a word repreented by a different combination to that

sich custem has made almost sacred. For NEW YORK, October 30.—The fourth a which custom has made almost sacred. For instance, "waggon" and "parlour" jar upon us, yet the English spell those words in that manner, and are shocked at the sight of "wag-on" and of "parlor." Why cannot we spell the functions of the Church as a teacher. Bisnop Potter, who presides over the con-gress, made the opening address. DETROIT, October 30.—The second bienthan "phantom"? Spencer spelled "yung," nial conference of the Evangelical alliance of the United States met in this city this evenshould we make these spellings—young, seent, and ache? The l in could, the g in speeches by several noted visitors.

An Insurance Decision. CINCINNATI, October 30.—The district court to-day decided the case of the Union Cen ral life insurance company against the Mutual Benefit life insurance company and Robert Simpson in favor of the first-named company. The action was for a libelous publication. The court decided that a corporation could be sued for libel, and that the all ged libel in this case was proper for

ubmission to a jury. Tenbrocek at Jerome Park. New York, October 31.—I umerous horses, including Tenbroeck, arrive at Jerome park yesterday, to take part in the programme next Saturday. Tenbroeck is reported in blooming health, and able to get his work in this time. The entrance fee has been reduced to fifty cents, another reason for a crowd on Saturday at Jerome park unexampled there, or at any other course in the country heretoment of the silly and the stupid. The most salient follies will disappear first, so that we shall have "dauter" for daughter, "draft" for draught, "tho" for though, "inf" for langir. When this process has once made a

THE TEXAS ELDORADO. o spell ruf, "rough." Many people talk as A Farm of 160,000 Acres Stocked with 90,000 Cattle, 75,000 Sheep and

22.000 Horses.

rapid. People who have become accus-

omed to spell "laugh," laf, will not continue

though our mode of spelling English was as

our spelling. If those who see the necessity

of change keep the subject well before the

people, eminent writers will arise with the good sense and courage to make changes in

some of the more obvious cases. Supported

by a great name-of equal authority to a Byron, a Scott, or a Longfellow-the smaller

race of writers will follow, and the process,

once fairly begun, will proceed until English

spelling is as regular, harmonious, and cor-

rect as it ought to be. We inherit a language

us that we show it to the world, in our books,

PRESIDENTIAL POISONING.

The Terrible Tragedy of Buchanan's

Inauguration Day—Thirty or More Dead Victims of Poisen.

Washington correspondence of the Chicago

Times: Among the more prominent of the National's late arrivals are Senator Ben Hill

of people prominent in the past, and, per-chance, tell tales of private life never sus-picioned. But the tall mantel looks blank

in so ridiculous a garb.

A PRIMAL BORDER PARMER.
Colone King is a fair type of one of the arm war as a camp follower in the water forms war as a camp follower in the water forms war as a camp follower in the water for the arm war as a camp follower in the water forms was as a camp follower was as a necessary and unchangeable as our talking English, nationally, at all. Such a view of the case is nonsense. The French formerly Chicago Tribune.] had many words spelt with an s, from the Washington, October 17 .- We are likely Latin, which was never pronounced, as rostre Mexican border during the next few months. and nostre—the past tense of their verbs was spelled with oi, but pronounced as ai, two countries to trouble along the Rio Grande as pensoit, pronounced pensait. Those for the sake of booty or ambition are here in anomalies were pointed out by philologists, and discussed, and, at length, some of the best French writers "took the bull by the These are colored by warm imaginings, but l horns," and changed the silly for a sensible node of speiling, and the changes then inroduced are found in every book and newspaper printed in French to-day. So much for the unchangeableness of spelling. What who could have no special interest in calling the French could do, we can do. It is noticeable that not a single great writer of English has ventured to depart from the stupidities of

that has many excellencies; it is a disgrace to last war he commenced operations in cotton, in which he made another fortune. The excitements of the border, and the love for specuration together, helped to make him rebellicus during the war, and he became a trebel of that passive sort which permitted other people to do the fighting while he pocketed the gains. I am informed by an officer in command along the border that during the war Colonel King found a more congenial residence south of the Rio than north of it. He is a man fifty-five years of north of it. He is a man fifty-five years of age, of Irish parentage. He has a family of three daughters, whom he is educating at aged to make himself sincerely respected

Louisville, Kentucky, and who are the heir-

A BAD CASE OF WHITE-AYERS.

Sensational Domestic Scandal in "Good

Society"-Desertion, Elopement and

Return-Singular Conduct of a

Betrayed Wife.

New York, October 29.—Clements White was married to Mary M. Edsall at Tarrytown, August 6, 1872, and they lived happily together until last summer. White is about thirty years of age, and well-to-do. His wife is handsome, and a few years his junior. After a year their home was gladdened by

ing Ayres by appointment, went with him on board the steamship Periere, of the Transat-

lantic company's line. The steamship sailed

list of passengers as "Mr. Z. S. Ayres and Mme. Z. S. Ayres." She went with Ayres to Paris and elsewhere, the two traveling as man and wife. On the eighth of this month she returned with Ayres to this city, and he

at discovering his wife's infidelity. He brought a suit in the court of common pleas to recover twenty thousand dollars damages from Ayres. To-day the latter was arrested by the sheriff, and was held in two thousand dollars bail. A strange part of the story is

in the conduct of Ayres's wife, who is a very handsome and accomplished woman. It was a crushing blow to her; but when he returned

to this city she had no reproaches to vent or him. She is still living with him, and tried to induce White to take back his wife and to

live with her again. She says she married her husband for better or worse, and con

A MUSICAL MOUNTAIN.

Strange Curiosity-The Tinkling of

lakes of rocks covering the face of the moun-

tain contain a large per cent. of iron. The iron is supposed to be magnetic, and there appears to be constant motion among the chips of it, which appear to cover the ground to the depth of several feet in many places. The whole drift of broken rock seems to be mov-

ing down the slope of the mountain with th

slow, creeping motion of the glacier, and the dipping over each other of the fragments

composing the mass is thought to cause the inkling sounds, which are so numerous as to mingle and rise into a single strong, musical

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Trenton, October 30: Goldsmith Maid is withdrawn from the turf. Age, twenty-one

London, October 30: The queen has par-doned Alice Rhodes, and commuted the death

sentence of the other Penge prisoners to im-prisonment for life.

Shippensburg, Penn., October 30: The explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Shoemaker & Powell killed a son of Shoemaker

and a man named Bowers, and wounded two

New York, October 30: One hundred and

New York, October 50: One hundred and thirty-seven new Mormon converts arrived yesterday, together with the twelve mission-aries who made the fifteen hundred converts landed here from Europe the past year.

New York, October 30: The Stevens bat-

mines were first disco

lagnetic Iron Chips.

esses to the most

MAGNIFICENT FEUDAL ESTATE in republican America. As might be expect cation, but possesses much natural ability, and has acquired considerable polish from contact with the world. He has had notime for cultivation. He now owns most of the steamboats on the Rio Grande, and control the gulf trade between Galveston and New Orleans. His ranche possesses the magnifi-cent proportions which can be best appreciate I by the ambitious western farmer. His estate itself comprises one hundred and sixty thousand acres. Of this, one hundred thousand are under fence. In one inclosure there are one hundred miles of fencing, built at a cost of six hundred dollars per mile. The ranche is situated in a diversified country, on the lower Rio, made up in part of rich lowlands, and in part of wooded rolling hills. The figures which represent his stock are of such a character that the addition of a cypher would make no appreciable difference in the imagination of the ordinary reader. He has twenty-two thousand stock cattle, thirty thousand cows, sixty thousand stock cattle, thirty thousand cows, sixty thousand stock cattle, thirty thousand mults, seventy-five thousand sheep, and jackasses and pigs in countless numbers. He employs three hundred Mexicans to manage his ranche. They are of a peculiar tribe or clan, from which the herdsmen of the border are results chosen and a few years his junior. After a year their home was gladdened by the appearance of a son. White doted on his wife and boy, and was an exemplary husband and father. Last summer he took his family to a place in New Jersey to spend the season. While there Mrs. White made the acquaint-acce of Z-phaniah S. Ayers, a wealthy young married man. Their acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and in the early part of August Ayers induced her to elope with him. Mrs. White came to this city on the wife is handsome, and a few years his junior. After a year their home was gladdened by the appearance of a son. White doted on his wife and boy, and was an exemplary husband and father. Last summer he took his family to a place in New Jersey to spend the season. While there Mrs. White appearance of a son. White doted on his wife and boy, and was an exemplary husband and father. Last summer he took his family to a place in New Jersey to spend the appearance of a son. White doted on his wife and boy, and was an exemplary husband and father. Last summer he took his family to a place in New Jersey to spend the appearance of a son. White doted on his wife and boy, and was an exemplary h sand acres. Of this, one hundred thousand are from which the herdsmen of the border are usually chosen, and are of a very different character from the roving bandit clans whose occupation consists in predatory incursions that day, and carried fon board Ayres and uiet, inoffensive and faithful, and constitute defense which the isolated bands of plunder ers do not needlessly attack.

THE RANCHE ITSELF is a large brick building, unpretentious in section of this storehouse, strongly built, is called the "treasury." In it this farmer knight of the border keeps his money, mostly in the shape of gold and silver coins packed

The "colonel" had occasion, when my in extent of his own broad estate. The spend-ing money for the trip was contained in fifthe little town he threw out these bays on the ed the hotel man to take care of them. The were stowed away by the landlord with equal they were so much pig-iron, useless as pocket-money, and difficult to be carried away. A RATHER TOUGH STORY.

when, upon picking up, he discovered to be a roll of greenbacks, four thousand eight hundred dollars in amount. He knocked at the door of the rancher, and asked if he had lost anything. The reply was that nothing had been missed. His friend showed him the brown roll, when King replied, "Well, I yow. I'll bet that is my roll of greenbacks. It am't in my rocket sure." He spent fifteen It ain't in my pocket, sure." He spent fifteen thousand dollars on that trip. King pays his taxes with great regularity, and takes special pains to aid the assessor to make his assess-ment. It takes several days to get the herds together in order that they may be assessed has very little idea of Lusiness in a commercial sense, and is easily gulled. He came very nearly losing his ranch recently through a California speculator, who almost succeeded in giving him worthless bonds for it. The ingiving him worthless bonds for it. The country from necessity rather ranches in that country, from necessity rather than aristocratic tendencies, have adopted the custom of the English lords. They have town. The dangers of the border country are so great, travel is so beset with peril, and the conditions of human life are so uncertain, that during a large portion of the time the families of the great estate owners

EX-GOV. TILDEN'S TOUR.

Improved-Rough Weather Experienced by him, Crossing the Channel - The British Pleased with him.

condence of the New York Tribune. LONDON, October 13.—Governor Tilden ar rived in London on Monday, from Paris, and sails to-day from Liverpool for New York, Mr. Bigelow accompanying him. The friends who welcome him in America may offer him their best congratulations on his bodily and mental health—and this in spite of an acci-dent, which I will presently describe. The governor has made the most of his vacation. After that severe course of dinners he under-went in London, he refreshed himself by a visit to Scotland. After Scotland, he betool himself to Paris, arriving there, as I have already narrated, on the eve of Thiers's fueral, and witnessing that wonderful solemniy with the greatest curiosity and interest That same eagerness, shown in many ways, and with reference to many things, is one of the traits of his character that here have been nost remarked. This is not Governor Tilden's first visit to Europe. He knows London and Paris well, but his delight in revisiting them s keener than that of most men who see them for the lirst time. His sensations have, apparently, all the freshness of the young American on his first tour abroad; an experience, I believe, which most men look back to as among the happiest and fullest of their lives. I would give anything to live it over once more. be to there ives. I would give anything to live it over once more. But Governor Tilden has not allowed his pursuit of pleasure to carry him too far. During the month—it was a month to a day, from the eighth of Septem—in the properties of the eighth of October—he spent in Paris he divided his time between rest, exercise and agreeable occupation, in what I may call strictly hygienic proportions. He quitted that capital in a condition of physical vigor which would surprise the amiable friends who appear to have improved his absence by lamenting over his decaying energy. In crossing the channel from Calais to Dover the governor remained on deck notwithstanding a violent gale. It was so rough that the sea constantly broke over the ship and covered the decks with showers of spray. When about twenty minutes out from Calais they met a heavy sea, into which the men at the helm (they were Frenchmen) steered straight, instead of easing the steamer a little. A great part of the huge billow came aboard, carried away bulwarks, boats and davits, and swept the deck from stem to stern three or not under snelter were drenched, Governor Tilden among them. He was sitting with a rug wrapped about him. The rush of the water carried him off his seat, and left him soaked to the waist and his rug gone. It was very cold, but he would neither go be low for the rest of the passage nor stop overnight at Dover, which would have been prudent. In this saturated and shivering condition he traveled all the way to London a journey of five or six hours after the accident. As a consequence of the wetting and long exposure he had endured, Governor Tilden found himself laid up next morning with a slight congression of the huge. The defendance of the witting and long exposure he had endured, Governor Tilden found himself laid up next morning with a slight congression of the lungs. The disease of London is not out which allows the large of the lange live it over once more. But Governor Tilden has not allowed his pursuit of pleasure to car-ry him too far. During the month—it was a

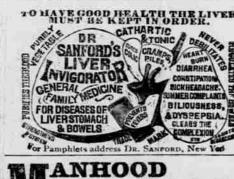
man to take liberties with any part of his breathing apparatus. Dr. Gerrod ordered him to keep his bed, to give up dinners and all ther engagements, and finally not to leave his room till he should leave it Friday afternoon to take the train for Liverpool, on MEDICAL. AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

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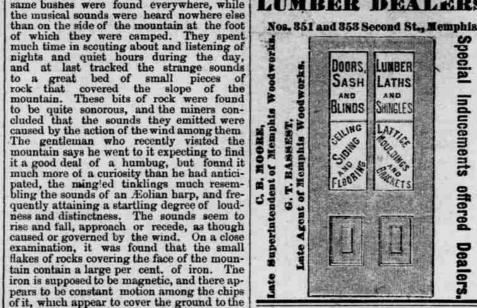


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Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle: A gentleman of this city who has been taking a look among the old abandoned mines of the Obstacles to Marriage Removed

I APPY RELIEF TO YOUNG MEN from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood Bestored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Howard Association, 419 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. the mourtain, and were not a little surprised and puzzled at hearing, during the quiet hours of the night, tinkling sounds that seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere, coming from they could not tell where. The AMERICAN Soft Capsule Co.'s Metallic Boxed Good now ready. Address Victor E. Mauger. New York.

sounds were not unlike those of a music-box. At times they supposed that the sounds were caused by the wind playing among the twigs on the side of the mountain, but they found that this solution would not answer, as the WOODWORKERS. MOORE, BASSETT & CO., LUMBER DEALERS, same bushes were found everywhere, while the musical sounds were heard nowhere else than on the side of the mountain at the foot



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300 Corsets.
200 Pant Patterns for Men and Boys.
40 pcs. Waterproof.
500 boxes Notions, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc. 1000 cards of Buttons at nominal prices. 500 yards Real Guipure and Yak Laces at 25c on the 25 Paisley Shawls at 25c on the dollar.

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SHANE, HARRIS&CO SHOEMAKER, JOPLIN & CO

Cotton Factors,

282 Front street, Frank's Block, Up-stairs.

WILLS & WILDBERGER,

No. 260 Front Street, Memphis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

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Stationers and Printers

NO. 317 MAIN STREET. A FULL LINE OF SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AND BLANK BOOKS.

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CARBERY & CASEY, Importers and Wholesale Liquor Merchants,

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LOYD & FRITZ A.L. & A.B. IKEADWELL & CU. Wholesale Grocers and Gotton Factors No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

t. 5000 rolis Bagging, 2000 barrels Flour 1000 pails Lard, 100 casks Bacon, 2000 barrels Whisky 2000 bars Soften, 2000 bars Coffee, 5000 pkgs. New Mackerel, 1000 pkgs. Tobacco, Together with a full line of Case Goods, solicited, and liberal advances made on same. All Cotton insured while in to us by river, unless otherwise instructed. 0,000 bundle Iron Tles, 50 tierces Hams, 50 tierces Lard, 500 bris. Refined Sugar, 5000 barreis Salt,

J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK. MELISSA CORDIAL GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO. Wholesale Grocers,

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MILLINERY, ETC.

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NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW HATS.

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Overdress Materials,

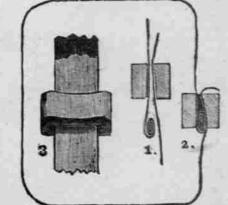
And we have Telegraphic advices that he Expressed us a stock of beautiful

NEW HATS, CLOAKS, SILKS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Which we will be happy to show to the people TO-MORROW (MONDAY). To make our business a great success, and to build up an extensive establishment, we have started with the fixed purpose that we will positively sell goods as cheap as any house on the American Continent. We start with the metropolitan great and popular idea, that the smallest profils yield the largest sales. We start with the fixed purpose that, to build up a large trade, we must keep all classes of goods, for the rich and the poor—the cheap, the medium, and the fine quality. We have all these lines of goods, and

No House in America shall sell them Cheaper than this New, Great and Beautiful Establishment of

Kremer, Herzog & Co. COTTON TIES.



First Premium Awarded by the Texas State Fair of 1877, the "Arrow Tie" Being One of its Competitors.

J. R. GODWIN & CO., Agents,

DISSOLUTION. DISSOLUTION

THE firm of Phelan & Murphy was dissolved b mutual consent September 10th, Mr. Ser NEW FIRM. MAJ. J. MURPHY and B. F. MURPHY, und the firm name of Murphy & Murphy

MELISSA CORDIAL.

BOYER'S

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RELIEVES DYSPEPSIA,

COLIC, HEADACHE, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH and NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sold by all Druggists. S. MANSFIELD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tenn

ANNUAL SALES

CARMELITE

1,300,000 BOTTLES.